

Southern California. Her long-standing tenet is that learning is a life-long process.

Alice was inducted into the Los Angeles African American Women Political Action Committee's Political Hall of Fame in April 2002 for her outstanding achievements as a social activist in the minority community. Ms. Huffman is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Kappa Alpha, and also the Sacramento Branch NAACP. The Los Angeles Times called her one of the most powerful people in California. The California Journal listed her as one of the top 50 individuals who had the greatest impact on California over the past 25 years and her local African American newspaper, The Sacramento Observer, annually includes her in its 100 most influential citizens.

Finally, as we honor Ms. Huffman today, I want to thank her for being an exemplary role model, hero, and friend. I take great pride in joining Alice's family, friends, and colleagues to recognize and celebrate the accomplishments and contributions of the marvelous Alice Huffman.

#### HONORING THE NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 3, 2004*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the National Telecommunications Cooperative Association as the organization celebrates its 50th anniversary. I take great pride in the fact that two companies from my home district, Twin Lakes Telephone Cooperative in Gainesboro, Tennessee, and North Central Telephone Cooperative in Lafayette, Tennessee, are among the founding members of NTCA.

Forming soon after the Rural Electrification Administration (REA)—now known as the Rural Utilities Service—was granted authority to make loans to telephone companies, the National Telecommunications Cooperative Association (NTCA), along with Twin Lakes and North Central, has evolved from providing basic multi-party telephone service to offering a full array of advanced telecommunications services.

The idea of expanding the scope and authority of the REA began in the late 1930s when REA Administrator John Carmody wrote: "Personally, I have long felt there was a real opportunity for constructive assistance to rural people in the idea of Federal financing of farm telephone lines. It seems to me that the rural people have just as much right to up-to-date communication as they have to modern power. There's no question in my mind but that Government assistance will be required if the job is ever to be completed."

This idea remained just an idea until 1944 when Senator Lister Hill (D-AL) introduced legislation calling for the formation of the Rural Telephone Administration, modeled after the REA. Senator Hill was soon joined in his effort to bring telephone service to rural America by Representative W.R. "Bob" Poage (D-TX), who introduced similar legislation granting the REA the authority to make loans for the extension and improvement of rural telephone serv-

ice. President Harry Truman signed the telephone amendments to the Rural Electrification Act into law on October 28, 1949.

Soon after, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) created a telephone committee, composed of representatives of newly-formed joint electric-telephone cooperative organizations. By 1954, representatives from these co-ops, with the encouragement of NRECA, decided that the time had come to form a separate national organization to represent telephone cooperatives. On June 1, 1954, eight companies—BEK Mutual Aid Corporation (Steele, North Dakota); Buggs Island Telephone Cooperative (Chase City, Virginia); Mark Twain Rural Telephone Company (Bethel, Missouri); Mid-Rivers Telephone Cooperative Inc. (Circle, Montana); Pineland Telephone Cooperative Inc. (Metter, GA); Winnebago Cooperative Telephone Association (Lake Mills, Iowa); and my constituents at Twin Lakes Telephone Cooperative and North Central Telephone Cooperative—formed the National Telephone Cooperative Association, which was later renamed the National Telecommunications Cooperative Association.

One of the first recipients of telephone loans from the REA was Twin Lakes Telephone Cooperative, which was founded on March 13, 1951. With its \$25 membership fee and a REA loan approved in November of that same year, Twin Lakes was able to purchase an existing telephone company and expanded telephone service to Clay, Overton, Pickett and Fentress counties in northern Middle Tennessee. Soon, Twin Lakes was serving twelve exchanges and had customers stretched over 1,150 miles of line. By 1959, Twin Lakes was able to lower its membership fee to \$10, which finally put the luxury of a telephone within reach of many who considered the initial membership fee of \$25 out of reach. Inundated with new customers, Twin Lakes soon had a backlog of close to 700 requests for service. People in rural Tennessee soon found that telephone service was not a luxury, but rather a necessity. Today, Twin Lakes has more than 40,000 access lines serving fifteen exchanges spread over Jackson, Clay, Overton, Pickett, Fentress, Smith, and Putnam counties in Tennessee.

Like Twin Lakes, North Central Telephone Cooperative formed in the shadow of the expansion of the REA. Like REA Administrator Carmody, then Lafayette Mayor Hugh Butler understood the importance of telecommunications in rural America. As he stated in the Macon County Times on Nov. 29, 1951: "The installation of modern dial telephone service with adequate long-distance facilities will put Lafayette on par with any rural county seat in Tennessee and will do much to insure continued progress and prosperity."

Prior to 1951, telephone service, if available, could only be described as sporadic. On March 8, 1951, Will Hall Sullivan, who served as North Central Telephone Cooperative's first general manager, was successful in joining 17 home-owned mutuals to form North Central Telephone Cooperative. By 1954, North Central had connected its first exchanges in Green Grove in Hillsdale. In just two years, North Central had expanded to serving 2,600 customers spread over ten exchanges: Lafayette, Hillsdale, Oak Grove, Green Grove, Bethpage, Scotsville, Pleasant Shade, Red Boiling Springs, Defeated and Westmoreland. Like Twin Lakes, North Central also faced rapid ex-

pansion as folks in rural America understood the necessity of a telephone and the importance of telecommunications. Today North Central serves in excess of 21,000 customers. As part of its commitment to providing advanced telecommunications services to its customers, North Central, in 1989, went beyond the then-standard copper cable and analog switches that were still heavily used. The innovative cooperative instead opted to install digital switches and fiber-optic cable, and soon the rest of the industry was following. Some 15 years later, these technologies are still widely considered the top of the line. This record of providing state-of-the-art technology continues today with its provision of high-speed Internet access, long distance and digital satellite services. As North Central's general manager, F. Thomas Rowland, said: "Providing state-of-the-art technology has always been one of our main priorities. It's our way of giving the community what it needs to be a great place to live, work and raise a family."

Twin Lakes and North Central are indicative of the membership of the National Telecommunications Cooperative Association. NTCA's membership has expanded from eight members in seven states to 558 members across 45 states. These small rural telecommunications systems provide voice services to approximately 3,270,000 subscribers over a combined territory comprising about 40 percent of the geographic United States. On average, NTCA member-companies serve rural areas with a population density averaging between one to five customers per square mile, a sharp contrast from the average of 130 customers per square mile for larger companies. Today, NTCA member-companies on average serve 5,100 subscribers. In addition to their traditional voice offerings, they provide rural customers with Internet, wireless, long distance, paging, and cable or satellite television services. Through it all, NTCA members have maintained that local touch which can only be found by folks serving their friends and neighbors. With the financial assistance of the Rural Utilities Service, the Rural Telephone Finance Cooperative and CoBank, NTCA members remain on the cutting edge of technology by expanding broadband opportunities through fiber-to-the-home projects in communities across this country. As committees examine the issue of broadband availability across the nation, NTCA rural telephone companies continue to connect the heartland of America to the world. NTCA and its 558 member-companies should be commended for their ever-present commitment to rural America. Happy 50th Anniversary, NTCA.

#### COMMUNITY COLLEGES SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 3, 2004*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, in his State of the Union address on Tuesday night, President George W. Bush proposed new job-training grants for community colleges. This Member is extremely pleased with this proposal, as the initiative would allow America's community colleges to train workers for the industries that are creating the most new jobs.